

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
INQUIRERm. 604,828
S. 1,000,980

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Date: JAN 17 1964

Nixon Urges Reappraisal Of Foreign Policy by U. S.



Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon is greeted in Philadelphia by Taylor Sykes, chairman of Printing Week, at 30th Street Station. Nixon addressed "Best of Year" awards banquet of Printing week at the Sheraton. At center is Kenneth C. Jester, first vice president of Printing Week.

France, Southeast Asia, Latin America Cited as Key Areas for Revision

By JOSEPH H. MILLER

Of The Inquirer Staff

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon declared Thursday night that while the United States is in a pre-eminent position in the world militarily and economically, the Nation's foreign policy "needs significant reappraisal and new directions."

Nixon, mentioned in political circles as a possible Republican Presidential nominee for the second time, defined his position at a dinner at the Sheraton Hotel in observance of Printing Week to commemorate the birthday of Benjamin Franklin.

MENTIONS 3 AREAS

He cited three areas in which the foreign policy of the Nation should be reappraised.

He listed them as this country's relations with France, Southeast Asia, and Latin American problems, particularly Panama.

He also proposed the construction of a new canal through Mexico or Nicaragua and in this connection asserted the use of atomic energy could carry out the plan.

CALLS SCRANTON STRONG

Meanwhile, Nixon, upon arriving in Philadelphia, at 4 P.M., declared that "without question," Gov. William W. Scranton is one of the "strongest potential candidates for the Republican nomination."

In addition to addressing the Printing Week dinner, Nixon shortly after his arrival here met and spoke to 300 Republican women at a reception at the Hannah Penn House, 250 S. 16th St.

Nixon described his appearance at the Printing Week dinner as "nonpolitical." He said that he was here to celebrate Franklin's birth.

Continued



Richard M. Nixon gives impromptu speech during reception given by Republican Women of Pennsylvania at Hannah Penn House. At Nixon's right is Mrs. John W. Lord, club president.

FIRST OF SERIES

Listing his theme as "foreign policy," the former Vice President said that his talk on Thursday night was the first of what he hoped to be a series of speeches during the year on foreign policy.

Describing Republicans as "the loyal opposition," he added that the party has an obligation to discuss the subject.

"The United States is in a preeminent position in the world," Nixon told the dinner. "There is much to point to that is good. Our military is unquestioned, as is our economic lead over the Communists," he said.

SOVIET SLOWDOWN

"This is indicated in the slowdown in growth in the Soviet Union as reported recently by

the CIA. But there are areas where our foreign policy needs significant reappraisal and new directions."

Nixon declared that the first of these centers around U.S. relationships with France.

"It is vitally important," he said, "that the present unsatisfactory relationship between the U.S. and France and particularly with de Gaulle should be reappraised."

DIFFICULT MAN

"The situation should be attacked frontally. You just can't work around de Gaulle. Nor can you work on top of him or in back of him. The fact is, he is a difficult man."

Nixon said that de Gaulle represents not just "his own vision, which some people think is outmoded, but a new nationalism."

This nationalism, said Nixon, exists not only in France but throughout Europe.

"We must recognize de Gaulle and what he represents," Nixon added. "I believe it is vital to the U. S. to take leadership in 1964, to work out the problem of de Gaulle. I can't see Europe's problem being solved satisfactorily with de Gaulle out of the picture."

TOPIC FOR FUTURE

He discussed the situation in Southeast Asia but did not go into too much detail, asserting he will enter that area in the future.

Taking up relations between the United States and Latin America, Nixon declared that the Panamanian situation had not been swept under the rug.

He said the situation existing in Panama was "more than just an incident," but appeared to be "an inspired, completely organized movement."

He added that the Defense Department contended that there was no question that Communists were in Panama and were just waiting for such an incident to ignite the spark which led to the trouble.

MUST GO TO SOURCE

"This situation is also evident all over Latin America," he said. "These countries are suffering from the virus of Communism and Castroism which are both the same thing. We've got to go to the source, to Castro, and bring him down."

Nixon added that some of the fault should be charged to "overzealous citizens in the Canal Zone." These individual acts, he said, are subject to negotiations.

But our interests and control are not subject to negotiations under any circumstances, he said.

"If the U. S. falls back on this, then all the bases throughout the world will be threatened."

ZONE IS ESSENTIAL

The Canal Zone, Nixon declared, is essential to all the free world.

Commenting on his proposal for a new canal through Mexico and Nicaragua, he said it would be advisable for two reasons:

First, from a security standpoint, as well as necessary from a position of feasibility.

He added that the big carriers are now too large to go through the present canal. He stressed that exploring construction of the canal through the use of atomic explosions or atomic dynamite could demonstrate "a peaceful use of atomic energy."

DRAMATIC AFFECT

"This would have a dramatic affect on the U. S. and internationally to use and develop the economies of Latin America and world trade," he said.

Nixon said he had no criticism of President Johnson at this point with respect to handling of foreign affairs.

"From where I sit," said Nixon, "he (Johnson) is still entitled to some time on this situation."

He commended Thomas Mann, Johnson's Latin American adviser, and said his ideas had proved to be very helpful.

SCRANTON "STRONG"

At a press conference at the Sheraton, before his address at the Printing Week dinner, Nixon said that Scranton "at this point has all the potentials of a strong candidate" and should make a decision in his own good time with respect to becoming an avowed candidate.

The former Vice President said he might endorse a candidate for the Republican nomination if he thought "it would help him."

Reiterating his intention to stay out of the GOP race, Nixon declared "I don't visualize my becoming a candidate at this time."

NOT AT THIS TIME

"I have no plans to campaign at this time," he said.

He added that a candidate "must expose himself" if he has hopes of winning the nomination.

He added that his personal relations between Goldwater and Rockefeller "have been pleasant," although he has not seen either one for the past two months.

Commenting further on the presidential race, Nixon said that between now and the Republican National Convention, "we must separate the men from the boys."

CAN'T JUDGE NOW

"We can't fairly judge the ability of the candidates at this point," Nixon said.

Pressed to elaborate on his statement about separating the men from the boys, Nixon said, "They are all men."

Although Nixon described Scranton as one of the "strongest candidates" for the Republican Presidential nomination, the Pennsylvania Governor has insisted he is not seeking the post.

However, Scranton said if there was a "sincere and honest" movement to draft him he would accept. However, Scranton does not anticipate being drafted.